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A REMARKABLE
DIALOGUE,

Which lately happened
In the GARDENS of
Luxembourg at Paris,

BETWEEN
An Old Impartial *English* WHIG,

AND
A NONJUROR of the Church
of *England,*

Concerning
The Young Chevalier;

AND
Several other Affairs regarding
GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

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A REMARKABLE

DIALOGUE

Which lately happened

In the Gardens of
Lancaster at Paris,

BETWEEN

An Old Imperial Eagle, WHICH

A NOBILITATE



The Young Chevaliers;

And
Several other Affairs regarding
GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

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A
Remarkable Dialogue,

Which lately happened in the Gardens of
Luxembourg at Paris, between

An Old Impartial *English* WHIG,

AND

A NONJUROR of the Church of *England,*
Concerning

The Young Chevalier ;

And several other AFFAIRS regarding
Great-Britain, &c.

WITH

Some Curious Particulars of that Gentleman ;
his Behaviour, Sufferings, and extraordinary
Escapes, to the Time of his Arrival at the
Court of *France.*

To which is added,

A Short APPENDIX concerning the Preliminary
Articles ; and some Observations upon them,
no way unworthy of Consideration.

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

By a PRUSSIAN OFFICER.

“ *E’er I begin, I must premise,*
“ *Our Ministers are Good and Wise ;*
“ *So, tho’ malicious Tongues apply,*
“ *Pray, what care They? Or, what care I?*

GAY’S *Fables.*

Evil be to him that Evil thinks.

EDENBURGH: Printed in the Year 1748.

Sold in *London, Dublin, Paris, and Holland.*

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“ Now I begin, I will protest,
“ Our Ministers are Good and Wise;
“ But this malicious Insinuation
“ Is very unwarrantable; Or, what can I?
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Will be to him that Evil thinks.

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A

DIALOGUE, &c.

Whig.  SIR, your Servant ! I hope you are well To-day ; I thought you would be here this pleasant Morning, at your usual Amusements.

Nonjuror. I am your's, Sir ! You know we poor *Exiles* have little else to do but faunter about, read News, and see what is like to become of our *unfortunate distressed Country* : But, pray, where have you been this Morning ? You seem to have walk'd a good deal.

Whig. Why, Sir, to tell you the Truth, I have been almost two Hours in the Gardens

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dens of the *Tuilleries*, endeavouring to keep pace with your young Gentleman the *Chevalier*, as well as Thousands more who are following him ; but never in my Life did I behold such another Walker : In short, he flies insensibly, without taking the least pains ; and, o'my Conscience, to see the whole Company sweat, the Ladies with their large Hoops, and long Robes, striving to have as many full Sights of him as they can, and speaking of him in such Raptures, with their different comical Gestures, make it quite entertaining.

Nonj. It's certain, Sir, among all his Misfortunes, he has the good Luck to be very well approv'd by most People that see him.

Whig. Sir, I scorn to offer the least Injustice to any Man ; for, tho' I am by Principles a *Whig*, I would not have you take me to be one of your *modern Time-servers*, or *Pensioners* ; and, to speak the Truth, he is a very genteel agreeable Person ; and, by all outward Appearance (for I never conversed with him), he seems to be a Man of Sense ; so that, for my Part, I heartily pity his being born, and brought up, in such Sentiments, as render him liable

ble to so many Misfortunes and Disappointments.

Nonj. Sir, you are always very obliging; and your Notions in general, so just and unprejudiced, that if all the People of *England* had been so, Affairs had never come to the Extremities that have happened.

Whig. Well, Sir, to wave all Compliments, I must tell you, that I have a sort of Design upon you To-day; not to quarrel, I assure you; but if you have a few Hours to spare, and will dine with me, I shall take it as a Favour; for I like your Conversation very much, and want to be a little informed in some Things, if you think proper, with regard to that young Gentleman's late extraordinary Undertaking.

Nonj. Sir, I am entirely at your Service, upon that or any other Occasion; and glad, that I am quite disengaged.

Whig. Then, pray, Sir, what is it that could possibly induce that Gentleman, without Men, or a Sufficiency of any Thing necessary, to make such an Attempt as he did, upon *Great Britain*, when he landed in *Scotland*?

Nonj. Really, Sir, I imagine he had some *particular Reasons*, which are not yet publicly known: Next to which, I believe he had a *strong Inclination* to see and try something of the *Dispositions* of the People, thereby to convince the World what he might be capable of, with proper Assistance; but, above all, I have some reason to think he might ground tolerable Hopes upon the general Calamities and Necessities of the Times.

Whig. The general Calamities and Necessities of the Times! I don't understand your Meaning in that, Sir. Pray, explain it a little; and I beg you will be as free and plain with me as possible; for without that I can never be the better for your Information.

Nonj. Certainly, Sir, you know already as well, or better than I can tell you, that all *Europe* are thoroughly acquainted with the present Condition and Circumstances of *Great-Britain*; they know, that you are over Head and Ears in Debt; that you have unnecessarily, and against the Interest of your Country, plunged yourselves into a dangerous and most expensive *Land War*, which, with the unaccountable *Subsidies* you pay, and allow to
Foreign

Foreign Princes and States, must increase those Debts to such a Degree, as no future Expedients can remedy. It is also notorious, that your Taxes and Excises already are such, that the People sink every Day more and more under the Weight of them; that your National Credit begins to stagnate in all its Sources; and those rotten Props, the Funds, which have been hitherto your only Support, so visibly decline, and give way, that all the Art of Man in your present Situation cannot repair the Breach; so that tho' you evidently see the Evil approach so fast, and perceive that the whole Fabrick must suddenly fall to the Ground, you can neither prevent it, or well escape being buried in the Ruins.

Whig. But, pray, Sir, what is all this to the Purpose of your young Gentleman's Hopes?

Nonj. Nay, Sir, I now think you ask me an unnecessary Question; for any Man of your Sense and Knowledge of *England* may easily draw the Conclusion from this true State of the Case, without further Explanation.

Whig. O! Sir, I beg Pardon: What, then, I find you think, that the Nation, be-

ing in a fair Way to Ruin, may be willing to embrace any thing that may afford them the least Prospect of Relief. Is that it, Sir?

Nonj. Why, truly, Sir, I have observed in History, as well as in my own Time, that whenever the People of *England* have thought themselves oppressed, they have been as fond of a Change, or trying Experiments, as any Nation in the World; and that they as little consider from whom or which way their Relief comes, provided it answers their present Purpose, or suits their capricious Fancies for the Time. And as the young Gentleman is thoroughly acquainted with the History of *England*, particularly the melancholy Part of it in the *Stuart* Family; that he knows what strange unexpected Revolutions have happened from mere Trifles, and all the World allows that what has been may be, it is not to be admired at, if a Person of his Years and Spirit should now and then be apt to build a little upon what you say.

Whig. I must own, I am sorry there should be so much Truth, in what you mention of our National Affairs, as they now stand, and are likely to be; and I know

know what you say of the Tempers of the People to be pretty true ; but, alas ! Sir, don't you consider what dreadful Notions we have of *Popery*, and how much we are willing to suffer for the *Protestant* Religion ?

Nonj. Yes, Sir, I know all that ; and also, that every *Nonjuror* is as much for a Protestant Government as you can be, or any *Whig* in *England* ; and would oppose being governed by any other Laws : But then, Sir, it was never our Principles either to *murder* or *banish Kings*, upon every wrong-judged Step, in which some of their base wicked Ministers have been chiefly concerned ; and it is to some of these Measures we owe many of the Miseries that have been, and may yet come to pass ; for had not King *Charles* the First, that truly pious Church of *England* Man, been murdered at his own Palace-Gate by the mock Power and Authority of some wicked Protestants, and his Children in their tender Years forced to fly their native Country, and go to *France* for Succour, they had never known any thing of the *Roman-Catholick* Religion ; but when they had met with the most unnatural, unheard-of Cruelties, among their
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own Countrymen and Subjects at home, who made such an outside Shew and Noise about Religion; and, under that wicked Mask, must cut off their Father's Head; when, instead of such monstrous Inhumanity, they found the most gracious Christian-like Behaviour among Strangers, of a different Religion, and were maintained and brought up by them for so many Years; it ought not to be surprising, that so contrary a Treatment to what they received from their own People should make some Impression upon the Minds of those young Princes, in their melancholy Condition; and considering, that they, who pretended to be the most pure of the Protestants, had been the Authors of the King's Death, and their Banishment; yet, you see, when *Charles* was restored, he never attempted the least against the *Established Religion*, the Laws or Liberties; and that all People enjoyed as much true Happiness as they could wish or desire, during his long Reign; notwithstanding that Corruption had a Being at that time among the Courtiers, as well as before and since.

Whig. I must own, that of putting the King to Death, under a Notion of Puritanick

tanick Zeal for Religion, was a most abominable Affair, and must be owing to very wicked, turbulent Spirits, and to a Sort of Madness at that time in the People; for tho' the King had been really guilty of some wrong Steps, no Pretence whatsoever should have hurry'd Men on to such a rash, horrid Action; to which, I fear, many of our Misfortunes have been owing; and, without doubt, it might be the main Cause of those young Princes being so well acquainted with the *Roman-Catholick* Religion, by being driven and kept abroad so long, in Poverty and Distress. When *Charles* was restored, I allow, that the Nation was happy enough under him: Yet *Corruption*, as you say, had its Day then at Court, as well as since, but without loading us with Debts and Taxes; and he protected us as well in our Religion and Laws, as any King before or after; tho', to be sure, he died a *Roman-Catholick*: But, as to his Brother *James*, he never, after his coming home, professed any thing else; which shewed him of the two to be the honester Man, because he could not play the Hypocrite; to which may be attributed all the Misfortunes

fortunes that have attended him, and his Family.

Nonj. I am glad, Sir, you agree so well with me, in regard to the Cruelty of the Puritans against the Royal Martyr *Charles* the First; and also, that you allow his Son, *Charles* the Second, to have protected the *Established Religion*, and a due Form of Protestant Government, tho' he died a *Roman-Catholick*; which is one Instance, as there is no Rule without Exception, that his being a *Roman-Catholick* in his Heart, as we may suppose he was all along, proved of no manner of Prejudice to the People, either in their Religion or Properties; and that they enjoyed as many Privileges, and as much Happiness, under him, as they could expect from the best *Protestant King*: But, in plain Terms, *Charles* may be looked upon as a downright Libertine, who, knowing the Tempers of the People of *England* to a Hair, thought the best and safest Way for him to reign easy, was to act at once like a Man of no Religion, which covered all other Failings; and you see, by that means, how well he succeeded, and reigned quite happy for Twenty-five Years after his Restoration: But his Brother
James,

James, as you observe, was certainly more sincere, and could not dissemble so much either with God or Man, and fared accordingly.

Whig. What you say, of *Charles* being a Libertine, is, I believe, true enough; and I must say it is odd, as well as a little scandalous, for our Established Religion, that we should rather put up with a Man of no Religion, than with one that is thought to have too much, in his own private Way: But you see, Sir, as I told you before, what a sad Thing *Poper*y is; and poor *James*, as soon as he was made King, began immediately to favour that Religion, and to carry Matters to a prodigious pitch in a short time; so that it was highly necessary to put a stop to it.

Nonj. I am sensible, Sir, what Care has been taken, on many Accounts, to represent *Poper*y in very dreadful Colours, and particularly to the Overthrow of that unfortunate Family; and at the same time, I believe, you know as well as I, that the Devil is not always as black as he is painted: But, in few Words, the People conceived a downright Hatred and Prejudice against that Prince, *James* the Second, at his first setting out; and so far were any
who

who had it in their Powers, from inclining to expel the Prepossession, that Emiffaries were employed in all Places to spread the Infection; and, without waiting three, four, or five Seven Years, or making use of all Kinds of Entreaties and Remonstrances, to put a stop to and remove Grievances, before he well knew what a Throne was, he was turned adrift; for in little more than three Years his melancholy Fate was finally determined. I am convinced he was very wrong advised, and that he set out so; but you are sensible, Sir, that must be owing to some wicked People about him, as few Kings are free from them; and you know, that so deep was his Destruction concerted, that his chief Favourite and Minister even pretended to become a *Roman-Catholick*, and received the very Communion of that Church, the better to carry on his wicked Designs, and to impose upon his Master; whose Opinion of this Sycophant's Sincerity and Parts, as well as Affection, was such, as inclined him to follow his Advice, believing him incapable of what ensued; and of which he could never be persuaded by the Endeavours of his best Friends,

Friends, who saw through that Man's Wickedness from the Beginning.

Whig. I assure you, Sir, I have the Charity to think, that some malicious Methods were contrived to propagate the Dislike of the People to the King; and that the wicked deceitful Minister, you mention, who I suppose to be *Su-d-r-l-nd*, left nothing untry'd to gratify his avaritious Views; and the King being an entire good-natured Man, and not guilty of Deceit himself, he lay the more open to the Designs of such a Wretch, who, from his Actions had wholly relinquish'd all Faith, Honour, and even common Honesty, to carry his Points; and very unhappy must all Kings be, who fall into such miserable Hands.

Nonj. But, you see, Sir, there was no Compassion or Allowances made for Mistakes, or bad Advice, in this poor King's Time, or Case; and I verily believe, you know as well as any Man, that if the wicked Actions and Designs of Ministers, and their Creatures, were to fall at once upon the King of any Country, without endeavouring by some milder and more equitable Means to put a Stop to them, they might for many Years past have

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changed

changed their Kings with their Almanacks ; but, according to our old Maxims, a King of *England* can never be capable of acting contrary to the Constitution, either in Church or State, be his own private Opinion or Inclination what it will, without the Approbation of his Council, and the Consent of both Houses of Parliament ; whose Duty it is, in due time, to prevent every Thing that bears the least Similitude of Prejudice to the true Interest of the People, or Danger to the known Established Laws : Against any of which, in my humble Opinion, no King of *England* can act of himself.

Whig. Tho' there is a good deal of Reason in what you say, it does not directly square with our Principles, as I shall perhaps better explain to you before we part ; yet, to be sure, a good *upright Parliament* and *Ministry* may always prevent the King from acting wrong, or aiming at arbitrary Power, be his Intentions as they will ; but if he is obstinate, and will not regard the just and dutiful Complaints of an injured distressed People, that is, when they are truly so, he can blame no one but himself for what may follow ; but still I have found by all
Manner

Manner of Circumstances, that the principal Conductors of that great Change, the Revolution, carried on Matters quite too fast, and inconsiderately; it being never intended to run such Lengths, as they were insensibly led into; for when the Prince of *Orange* was invited over, it was not to be made King, but to act the Part of a Mediator between his Father-in-Law King *James*, and the People, and in order to put Affairs upon a more solid Footing for the mutual Satisfaction and Interest of both: However, when he got the Power into his Hands, it has been pretty plain, he rather inclined to keep it than not; and the People being made quite ripe for a Change of any Kind, the whole took an entire different Turn to what was ever designed, or could reasonably be thought of.

Nonj. Sir, as I mentioned to you at first, of our Conversation on the present Subject, when we consider the Tempers of the People of *England*, and the odd Turns that Things have sometimes taken from very slight Occasions, with the violent Methods they have had recourse to in former Times, when they were not a Shilling in Debt, and, in a manner, unacquainted

acquainted with the Meaning of the Word
Taxes; when we consider also the great
 Uneasinesses that now subsist on account
 of such an irretrievable Load of Debts,
 and Taxes, as the Nation already groans
 under; and which must daily increase,
 tho' every Thing which bears a Name, is
 in effect, taxed at this Time: That we
 have laboured for so many Years under
 the unnatural Burdens of standing Armies,
 in Times of Peace: That our Naval
 Strength has been neglected, contrary to
 the Sense and Interest of the Nation:
 The dismal Consequences of long Parlia-
 ments, and such Numbers of Placemen
 in the House: The Methods of Corrup-
 tion, with the Violence and Oppressions
 of wicked Ministers, whose destructive
 Measures have dragged you into this Land-
 War, which can scarce ever be recovered:
 That all your Patience and Remonstrances
 by Words and Writings, against these in-
 supportable Grievances, have been all
 along despised, and to no manner of Pur-
 pose: I say, Sir, when these extraordinary
 Things, together with many more Facts
 that you know I could mention, are du-
 ly and impartially considered: That the
 whole has been brought upon you by the
 sole

sole Direction and Management of the *Whigs*, and them only: And, in fine, that your Condition appears to be such at present that nothing, except the same People, can make it worse; I leave you to judge how natural it must be, for every Man of Reflection, to compare the Causes of what has been, with what they daily see and feel; and then you ought not to be surpris'd at whatever else may ensue.

Whig. As to our present unhappy Condition, I am very sorry for it; and it is not in my Power to excuse the wicked Sett of Men, who have countenanced and brought upon us these Misfortunes; except I was to talk to you in the Language of some of our modern blind Bigots, who resolve neither to see, hear or understand; and so to call you, by way of Argument, an impudent Liar, and a disaffected Person, for daring to speak Truth; but still I insist upon it, that they cannot be *Whigs*, who have done and suffered all these Things for so many Years, let them call themselves what they will.

Nonj. Not *Whigs*! Sir! Why, then I insist upon it, they are neither *Tories*, *Jacobites*, *Nonjurors*, or *Papists*; and, what

what is more, they never pretended it ; so, pray, what can you make of them?

Whig. Make of them ! a Parcel of abandoned Wretches ; Monsters in human Shape ; Traitors to their King and Country ; and Enemies to their own Posterity.

Nonj. Now, Sir, among many Things that I have seen and read, I am surpris'd that the People of *England* should never take it into their Heads that these Authors of their Ruin are a Kind of *Jesuits*, as you know they are looked upon by the purer Sort of *Protestants*, to be a most wicked Sett of Men, who regard nothing but their own private Views and Interest ; and, let me tell you, that if I could be capable of believing the Absurdities and unaccountable Stories that are believed in *England*, of *Roman-Catholicks* in general ; and that they can have Dispensations, and Pardons at Pleasure, for all Manner of Wickedness that can be devised against *Protestants* ; I should at this time absolutely conclude, that all the *Roman-Catholick* Powers had agreed among themselves to begin and carry on the War on the Continent, by way of sham, purely to ruin *Great-Britain* ; and, at last,

last, when they find us sufficiently drained of our Men and Money, which in all this Affair enriches their Countries, and that we are no longer able to assist them, or defend ourselves, we may be left in the Lurch as a Prey, for the Good of Christianity, and the entire Extirpation of Heresy: And however odd such a Suggestion may sound in the present Case, I am very confident, many more ridiculous and unlikely Things have been propagated, and is at this Hour firmly believed among us, against those of that Religion, tho' to no such Advantage with regard to the Interest of *England*, as a Notion of this Kind might have been.

Whig. In short, Sir, you seem now to be a little merry upon us; but, at the same time, I heartily wish my Countrymen had taken that Notion, or any other into their Heads, to have prevented our entering so deep into that destructive Land-War, so apparently ruinous to the *English* Nation. Pray, is there no contriving any Thing now, that may put a Stop to any future Progress of our Madness and Folly? If you could bring that about, I should look upon you as a better Friend

Friend to your Country, than any modern *Whig* in the whole Kingdom.

Nonj. Sir, it is now in a manner too late, to attempt any thing for your Service ; but, if you cannot think so, and that you have any future Hopes left, you need only find such another Preacher as *Whitfield*, or any other such faithful Labourers in the Gospel ; let them go about the Kingdom, and hold forth powerfully upon the Hints I have given you ; and lay it down strongly, that the Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia*, are downright *Papists*, tho' we have allowed them so many Millions of our hard Money to maintain their War, besides the other immense Expences we have been at on their Accounts: That all these Wars and Disputes on the Continent, is only a Contrivance of the *Pope*, and those other *Papist* Powers together, to drain *England* of all her Riches, and then to ruin the *Protestant* Religion at once ; and it's ten to one but they swallow the Thing, without any manner of Consideration, that is, if they like the Preacher, by Chance, not else : And this may prove a more likely Method to bring about an Alteration in
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your Measures, than all the Speeches or Writings of the most learned ingenious Men in *England*, except they belong to the Number of your most *upright, just* Friends, the present *Whigs*, who are the Authors of your *happy, flourishing* Condition.

Whig. Mighty well, Sir! my *upright, just* Friends, the present *Whigs*! Egad, Sir, I look upon them to be more your Friends than mine, that is, the Sett of Men that have been in Power, who, I can never allow to be *Whigs*; for I am convinced, let them intend what they would, that they have done more for your Cause in the main, than ever you could have done yourselves, as the Events at this time too plainly manifest; but yet, Sir, I must not give up every Thing to you in this manner neither; for, as to our assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, it was thought absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the growing Power of *France*; and therefore, Sir, we thought it incumbent upon us, to put a Check to their ambitious Views, and thereby to preserve the Balance of Power in our own Hands.

Nonj.

Nonj. Ah! my worthy Friend, I find the old Saying stands good ; *That throw a Bowl which way you will it falls to its Biass* ; and I thought you would at last have recourse to that ridiculous Dream, the *Balance of Power* : But, pray Sir, don't be in a Passion ; and then consider how little occasion you had to dread any Balance of Power on the Continent ; except it was in regard to a *certain favourite Spot*, for which you seem to shew more concern than for your own Country ; and how much less reason you had to think of obtaining any Kind of Power, by entering into a destructive Land-War ; which, by the immense Sums that are spent abroad, all manner of Ways, and quite sunk, without a Farthing in Return ; and by the miserable bad Success, that naturally attends your Undertakings, renders you contemptible instead of powerful ; and by aiming at that Shadow abroad, you have squandered away Millions to no kind of Purpose ; sacrificed Thousands of brave good Subjects Lives ; and lost that Balance, which more infinitely concerns you at home. All the World knows, that your Situation with your Fleet, properly employed, is an
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unalterable and sufficient Balance of Power for the Interest of *England*, let what would happen elsewhere; especially in the present Case, when the three *Protestant* Powers of *Prussia*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, are no way concerned in the Quarrels, except it may happen, at last, to be against us. And if those Powers, who are so much more exposed by being on the Continent, could be under no Apprehensions of the growing Power of *France*, in this War, or for the ridiculous Balance, which has been made such a wicked Handle to decoy and deceive the poor People of *England*, what is it that could infatuate you to act as you have done? Sure any Man of the meanest Capacity must be sensible, that it could never be for the Interest of *Great Britain*, but to maintain and gratify the avaritious Views of the contending Parties on the Continent; whose Interest it is to remain in War, while you are able to pay them more than the Revenues of their whole Country, even in Times of Peace: And, as these are Facts to a plain Demonstration, lay your Hand upon your Heart, and confess to me ingenuously, like a Man of Honour, and

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an *Englishman*, what you can think of such Proceedings, and of those that have countenanced and suffered them?

Whig. Think, Sir! Why, at present, much as you do, and as all honest unprejudiced Men must; for tho' the Love of some particular Friends and our Party, as 'tis called, inclines us to be a little partial, and to shift off as long as we can, in hopes of some favourable Turn or other, in short, I can no longer excuse for such Harpys and Enemies of their Country; nor can any Man, without the Front of a Highwayman, deny the Facts you have stated, and the melancholy Inferences deduced from them; which are so evident, as well as reconcilable to the meanest Understanding, that whoever considers Matters as they truly are, must agree, that we are the most wicked, corrupt Nation upon Earth, in submitting to, and approving such Measures, as will inevitably terminate in our own Destruction, as well as that of our latest Posterity; but notwithstanding all, don't think that I can allow these Authors of our Miseries to be *Whigs*, tho' I know, they call themselves so, the better to en-

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able them to compleat their wicked Designs.

Nonj. But let me tell you, Sir, if you was to be among them, and allow of so much Truth as you have now done, they would at once pronounce you to be a downright *Jacobite*, and disaffected to the present Government; and if you held any Office of Profit or Trust, you would be as absolutely displaced from it for so doing, as if you had been in the late Rebellion: However, for the future, since I find it is not agreeable to you, I will no more call these wicked Men *Whigs*, but from this Day let them be called *Su-n-d-r-l-ndarians*: What do you think of that? Is it suitable, or not?

Whig. Faith, Sir, I take it to be an excellent Thought, and as proper a Name as they can be distinguished by; but yet, God forbid, they should prove as fatal to their Master, as that Wretch did to his.

Nonj. Oh Lord! Sir, that's quite out of the Question; never fear it: for if any such Thing had been possible, it might have happened long ago: And, consider pray, there's a strange Difference between what a *Papist* does, and any
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thing that a *Protestant* can do in *England*; besides, Sir, whatever you suffer under the latter is for the Good of your Souls; so that if a thousand more Evils were to befall you, and that your Debts and Taxes should increase till you have not a Shilling left, the Considerations before mentioned ought to render your *Pokes easy*, and your *Burdens light*.

Whig. I own, Sir, you have room enough at present to banter us, and be merry; but, as to your Scripture Rules, in the Sense you would put them, pray prescribe them to some other Sort of People, and don't imagine they are any way applicable to *Old Whigs*: For, be it known to you, Sir, that we hold it absolutely lawful, “ That what the People give they can also take away, “ when the Condition of the Grant is “ not performed. If they can entail the “ Crown upon a *certain Line*, they can “ likewise cut off the Entail again, when “ they see just Occasion; and transfer the “ Right to *another Family*, as often as the “ great and valuable Ends of Government make it necessary so to do: That “ when any Prince goeth about to injure “ and oppress his Subjects, by endeavour-
“ ing

"ing to deprive them of their Rights
 "and Privileges, the People have a just
 "unalienable Right to withdraw their
 "Allegiance, to depose him, and chuse
 "another in his Room; which is the
 "wise, rational and just Principle, upon
 "which the *happy Revolution* was found-
 "ed under the Prince of Orange. And
 "that all Civil Governors who do not
 "answer the proper End and Design of
 "their Office; if, instead of supporting
 "Law and Justice by a wise and equi-
 "table Administration, they rule with
 "despotic Rigour, and pursue arbitrary,
 "tyrannical, and oppressive Schemes of
 "Government; they are worthy to be de-
 "spised, and deposed, as no better than
 "Usurpers upon the common Rights and
 "Liberties of Mankind: And these,
 "Sir, are the Principles that we the Old
 "*Whigs* ever did, and ought to main-
 "tain; which you may see more at large
 "in a small Pamphlet, call'd, *Liberty*
 "*and Loyalty*; or, *A Defence of the pre-*
 "*sent Government upon the Principles of*
 "*the Revolution*: Printed in London, in
 "the Year 1746, upon Occasion of the
 "late Rebellion.

Nonj. I shall be obliged to you, Sir, for lending me that Book; and it is certain, I have heard my Father, and others of those Times say, That the Revolution was founded upon the Principles you mention; but as every Thing has gone on so smooth for such a Number of Years; that you have suffered such a Debt as near Fourscore Millions *Sterling* to grow upon you, under which with your innumerable heavy Taxes, and many other Things, you have seemed to be so very easy; and that in former Days you used to think very Trifles indeed, highly criminal; I took it for granted, that the old Principles of the *Whigs* ceased with the Revolution; or, in short, that they only extended to particular People, and Religions, &c.

Whig. Oh! Sir! you are strangely mistaken; they extend to all alike, without Distinction, in Point of Government; for the Cut or Wound of a *Protestant* Sword, is as bad as that of a *Roman-Catholick's*; and the Burden of one is as grievous as that of the other, to every Man of common Sense: Or, if People are to be Slaves, it is not three Straws Matter to whom they are so.

Nonj.

Nonj. Why, really, Sir, you and I agree entirely in these Things; but then, pray what is it that has prevailed upon you to overlook all the Mistakes, to call them no worse, that have happened for so many Years past, contrary to your old Maxims; notwithstanding the Torrent of Miseries you must have perceived to be flowing upon you.

Whig. Sir, every Thing that has happened, is by a *Majority* in *Parliament*; and when they vote *That it must be so*, we cannot help it; and all our Remonstrances and Complaints have been to no manner of Purpose hitherto.

Nonj. Very good, Sir; I am obliged to you for this Concession, which comes to what I told you at first; That the King can never hurt the People of *England* in their Religion or Liberties, except the Parliament agree to it; and, in such case, pray where is the Difference between the Will of any one Man, and that of Two Hundred and Eighty, who make a Majority? And whose Proceedings, you say, cannot be prevented.

Whig. I beg Pardon, Sir, the King has it always in his Power to dissolve
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Nonj.

any Parliament he does not approve of.

Nonj. Truly, Sir, I always understood that; but tho' a Parcel of murmuring peevish People should take it into their Noddles that the Majority act wrong, is that a Reason the King should believe so; and if he will not, how can you help yourselves? *Ergo*, a King and his Parliament agreeing, is as sufficient as the Will of any one Person in the World, to answer all manner of Purposes; and he that fancies they are not in the right, is as much mistaken as the Minority, whose Judgment is looked upon to be quite wrong, because it never prevails; and also, because few Kings are of their Opinion: So that, upon the whole, I really conceive, that the grand Care of *England* ought to be more about the Honesty and Sincerity of their Representatives in Parliament, than any thing else under the Sun; for Knaves of all Religions and Parties will ever be the same; but that Choice well made you may bid defiance to all Popery and Slavery, as well as Ministerial Knavery; and every honest Man, tho' he should not be able to agree upon a religious Bottom, will, I
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am sure always do so upon a civil one, the Good of *England*, which is the common Interest of King and People.

Whig. Sir, your Observations are so just, according to the Nature of our Affairs, and the Manner of conducting them, that tho' you and I pass for Men of a different Denomination, when we come to search fairly into Facts, we cannot avoid agreeing in the main Point; and certainly all honest impartial Men must do the same, in Cases of Right and Wrong, be their private Sentiments, in Points of Conscience, what they will; for I may as well fall out with a Man, because his Face is not exactly like mine, as for his private Opinion, provided he lets mine alone, acts like a Man of Honour and strict Justice, and approves himself a true and sincere Friend to his Country; which is the strongest and most useful Testimony, we can wish or desire, of his inward Thoughts; and is, in reality, all that ought to be expected from any Man: But still, Sir, I am at a loss to know wherein our unhappy Island would be the better, if the *Young Chevalier* had succeeded in his late Attempt?

Nonj.

Nonj. As to that, Sir, it is too difficult and nice a Thing for me to explain; but I may venture to say, it would have depended very much upon an *honest Majority*, who, you know, can, in a manner, do any thing but make a Man a Woman, and consequently they can make all your Affairs better whenever they please, especially when they are so bad, that nothing can well make them worse: Of which I have given you several glaring Instances, in the Course of our short Conversation. And, as you very well know the original Sources of your present Calamities, as well as those that threaten you; and to whom, and what Sett of Men the whole is owing; I leave you to judge how, and which way you can be most effectually relieved.

Whig. Ah! Sir, I may judge long enough, and wrong at last, as well as our Ancestors have done before; for I am almost sure, if they could have foreseen many Years ago, what has since come to pass, and the miserable State our unfortunate Country is reduced to, they would never have been so sollicitous, or have ventured their Lives and Fortunes to bring about many Things that happened in their Times:

Times: But, for God's Sake, Sir, what Sort of a Peace is it we are so likely to be hurried into? For, as Matters now stand, that must be our next Object, at any rate.

Nonj. Sir, I believe, you may reasonably expect as bad and disadvantageous a Peace, as can, with any Face, be offered you; it is, in my poor Opinion, next to impossible it should be otherwise. Have you not always, according to your own way of thinking at least, esteemed *France* to be the professed Enemies of *Great Britain*? If you had no just Reasons to think so, you have been very ungenerous before the War and since, in treating the *Grand Monarch*, and his Ministry, with their whole Country, more like Thieves and Highwaymen than any thing else; by representing them, on all occasions, both by Words and Writings, to be People of no Honour, Faith, or common Justice; and even Pamphlets have been published, proving him, instead of the Most Christian King, to be the Most Christian Brute, tho' a most vulgar Contradiction and Nonsense in Terms. Have you not acted like a Parcel of Self-Murderers, by embroiling their Quarrels on the Continent, to no other Purpose but vainly

vainly endeavouring to serve some *German* Views, no way relative to your own Interest as *Englishmen*, with a thousand other provoking aggravating Circumstances? And when all this, I say, is considered, with the grand Conquests *France* has already made; the plain and easy Roads they are in to more, and greater; and that we are so unhappily circumstanced, that the longer we stand out the worse we shall be; I cannot be so infatuated as to think they will grant you any single Advantage they can deprive you of; nor is there the least Colour of Reason to expect it.

Whig. In short, Sir, Facts are too stubborn Things for me to contend with, when laid down so plain to me as you do; and I am of your opinion, that we cannot expect at present, that *France* should agree to any one Thing, which can be for our Honour or Advantage. But what Course can we take? For the *French* are growing every Day more and more powerful, as well as rich, by their Conquests; while we, and our Allies, must become weaker and poorer, which makes a most wide Difference; and if we stand off under a Notion of Success from
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our chimerical Schemes, till they have conquered *Holland*, which they seem to be absolutely sure of, what is it they cannot insist upon, and oblige us to comply with? And, Sir, I should not be surpris'd at any Attempts they might make after, either for themselves, or the *Chevalier*; for they would have nothing else to divert their Troops with, when they have done on the Continent.

Nonj. But, good Sir, whenever it appears to you, that the Court of *France* declines doing any thing in that last-mentioned Affair, at a time when it may be pretty much in their Power, I presume, according to your usual Notions of *French* Friendship, you will scarce believe they intend *England* any particular, or very extraordinary Service, by not doing it.

Whig. Nay, Sir, as to their intending us any Service, one way or other, I can't see, after all that has pass'd, why we should expect it; but I wish we had been convinced of our Follies Time enough to have serv'd ourselves, which would have been more to our Purpose and Interest, than running our wild Goose Chaces, or fighting for the World in the Moon to obtain the Shadow,. Why, Sir, it's enough

nough to make any sincere *Englisbman*, of three Grains of Sense, and as much common Honesty, run distracted, to think of what we have been about: That we should be all this Time past at the whole Expence, in this unnatural War for us, of maintaining the Quarrels and Disputes, whether right or wrong, of *Roman-Catholick* Powers on the Continent, to the entire Ruin of our own Country; by making them all such Allowances as amounted to more than their own Revenues, at any time, which has enriched them, and impoverished us at home; and now, that we are neither able to supply them any longer, or support ourselves, what must we do? Why! truly! we must accept at once upon as *little Consideration*, as we run headlong into the War, of *any Peace* that *France*, out of their present great Goodness and Generosity, shall vouchsafe to grant us. Oh! *Britons!* what are ye come to? Or, whence proceeds your Infatuations?

Nonj. Sir, I am surpris'd to hear you, who call yourself a *Whig*, talk in this Strain; because that has been the real Sense of Those who oppos'd these *destructive Measures*, from the Beginning to this Day;

Day; for which Reason, of itself, before any such Thing as a Rebellion happened, they were looked upon and proclaimed to be absolutely disaffected to the Government, and Enemies to the Constitution; and, in a word, whoever should presume to question the Righteousness of any of your Measures, or so much as to hesitate at your being long ago at the Gates of *Paris*, and prescribing Laws to that King and his whole Country, stood a tolerable Chance, in some Sort of Company, to have his Head in his Hand. Ay! — What shall hinder us, was the Cry? Have not we the Queen of *Hungary's* noble Army, with the brave Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* at the Head of them? The great King of *Sardinia*, with his fine Troops; the *Hanoverians*, and their invincible Artillery, that fires so much oftner and is better served than any other in the World: our forward, good, *disinterested* Friends the *Dutch*; the *Hessians*, *Croats*, *Pondours*, and all the other frightful Names, which I can't think of, but enough to scare the Moon with the very Sound of the Words: And lastly, could not one *Englishman* beat ten *Frenchmen*? All this, Sir, and much more to the same purpose,

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purpose, I presume, you can't have forgot ; which makes me admire to hear you of such different Sentiments as at present.

Whig. Sir, there were at that time Thousands of honest *Whigs*, of the same opinion that I am of now ; but that stupid blind Notion we entertain of Party, inclined too many to fancy, That all was right, especially as the K—g appeared so fond of carrying on this War ; and that prevailed on many also to be silent, and conceal their Murmurings, in hopes it would not last long, and little dreaming that it would come to this terrible Issue ; but, I hope, for the future, we shall lay by such Complaisance, as well as all Party-Distinctions, which are only kept up by wicked designing Men, for their own evil Purposes ; and unite, as one, in the common Cause of our own Island, not that of the Continent ; and leave off our bounding and bullying there, which we find, by woeful Experience, to be meer Froth and Vanity ; tho', in some measure, it may perhaps be of a little Service to us or our Friends, hereafter ; for I have known, in many Parts of *England*, as well as in other Countries, some of your dreadful

dreadful fighting Fellows, who were constant Disturbers of the Peace, wherever they came, thinking no Body able to cope with them; but, at last, when they have met with their Match, been well drubb'd, and forced to submit, egad they have become the most submissive obliging Fellows in the whole Country where they have lived: And I am sorry to think their Case bears too strong a Similitude, to what we have brought the Nation into at present; which induces us to accept of such Terms, as we can get; for being as good as ruined already by the War, we can be but the same by a Peace, after a Trial of it: And, in a word, we have no other now left but *Hobson's Choice*, that or nothing.

Nonj. Well, Sir, I shall never more be surpris'd at any Thing, and it's plain there is nothing strange under the Sun; for who could ever expect such a Concession as this from any Man of your Party; but if it is at last really and truly the Case, and that you are thoroughly convinced of the Errors and Follies that have been committed, in direct Opposition to the Sense and Endeavours of all disinterested independent Men; the *Tories*

and *Malecontents*, as you call them, will have nothing left to say for the future, except they should be so unkind and ill-natured, now and then to upbraid you with bringing your once noble Country under such a Load of Misfortunes, by your wicked wilful Measures, as well as an everlasting Ignominy and Disgrace, by being meanly reduced to accept of any Terms her Enemies think proper to offer.

Whig. Sir, I think you ought not to be surpris'd, that any Body of common Reason or Justice, whether *Whig* or *Jacobite*, should acknowledge his Fault, when he finds it out; moreover, when it is of too publick a Nature, to be any longer denied or concealed; and it is certainly better for any Man to own his Error, than to be so ridiculous as persist in it, after he is convinced by very unhappy and dear bought Experience; but, as to Party-Distinctions and Prejudices, they, of all others, have been the original Bane and Destruction of us all; for, under that absurd, abominable Notion, we deprive ourselves of the Use of Reason, by falling in at once with the Notions of any Body, who does but pretend to be of
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the Party, without the least Consideration otherwise; or enquiring what he is, either in his Understanding, Actions or Morals; and tho' he has nothing at Heart, but his own avaritious Views and Interest, we implicitly believe whatever he says and insinuates, tho' ever so unlikely; especially, if he is an artful Man in Power, and capable of tickling and pleasing us with little trifling Favours that cost him nothing; or soothing our Vanity with now and then a Nod, or a Shake of the Hand; by which Delusions we become as so many Ladders for ambitious Kaves to climb by upon our own Ruins; so that till all other Distinctions are laid aside, except those of Honesty and Dishonesty; that the former is encouraged and rewarded, let it appear in whom it will, and the latter condemned and punished by the same Rule, it is impossible the Nation can ever be truly happy, or relieved from the heavy Misfortunes they are now brought to, and groan under, by the wicked Designs and Proceedings of our Enemies at Home, more than of any others in the whole World.

Nonj. Sir, it's a great Pleasure to me, that some of our Country have so just a Sense of your present miserable Condition, and the real Causes of it, which you have truly described in your last Observations; but, as your Hour of Dining approaches, if you'l give me leave, I will just tell you a merry Story, which the Affairs we have been talking of brings into my Head, concerning a rich *London Jew*, in the Reign of King *John*. The King being once in want of Money, sent to this *Jew* to borrow Ten Thousand Pounds, which in those Days was as much as One Hundred Thousand now; and the Fellow was so ridiculous as to refuse lending it, which affronted and vexed the King very much; whereupon he immediately sent for his Tooth drawer, and ordered him to go early the next Morning to the *Jew's* House, and bring him one of the soundest Teeth he could find in his Head; and if he would not suffer him to draw it out quietly, to do it by Force. The Tooth-drawer went next Morning, according to Command; and after a sad Outcry and Murmuring brought away the Tooth to the King. "Well," says the King, "how

" how did he behave, or what did he
 " say ?" " Oh! Lord, Sir, I thought he
 ' would have run mad; for he has a very
 ' fine Sett of Teeth, and it put him to
 ' violent Pain." " All the better," re-
 ply'd the King, " and I charge you to
 " serve him so every Morning till you
 " bring me every Tooth in his Head,
 " one after another." In which the O-
 perator punctually proceeded, to the great
 Torment and Distraction of the Jew,
 But after he had parted with five or six
 of them; in this manner, the Thing be-
 came so familiar to him, that he began
 to make light of it, and fancied he could
 bear it; or that perhaps the King would
 soon desist, and countermand the Order;
 And thus it went on insensibly, after some
 of the first Struggles and Uneasinesses, till
 the Doctor came for the last Tooth,
 which made a deeper Impression upon
 him, than the Loss of all the rest be-
 fore; especially as it stood firmer, and in
 a worse Position to be drawn than any
 of them; and in short, that suffering it
 to be done, besides the immediate Pain
 and Torment, might endanger his Life,
 &c. These Reflections occasioned long
 Debates,

Debates, and the Thoughts of what he had suffered to no manner of purpose, together with the irrecoverable Loss of his fine Sett of Teeth, drove him almost distracted; on which he calls out in a Fury to the Tooth-drawer, ' It signifies
' nothing, Sir, I am resolved to suffer
' any thing, and run any hazard, rather
' than part with this Tooth, tho' it's
' scarce worth contending for; but
' d—mn it, I could never have thought
' he would have been so monstrously
' unreasonable or cruel as this; so, go
' and tell him, I will lend the Money,
' notwithstanding my past Follies; and,
' I hope, this will instruct me for the
' future, to prevent all Evils in time;
' for it has truly taught me how fatal
' it is to endanger, under any Notions
' whatsoever, such Losses to ourselves as
' can never be retrieved.'

Whig. Before George, Sir, it's a good Story, and easily applied; for, I believe, we shall soon come to our *last Shilling*, as he did to his *last Tooth*; but what Method we may take to save that, and retrieve the Losses of all the rest, God knows! However, Sir, at present
we

we will adjourn ; away to our Dinner ;
endeavour to be as cheerful as we can ;

*And regard not a Fig,
Who is Tory, or Whig ;*

But, we'll drink to all HONEST MEN.

Young Chevalier.



SOME



SOME
CURIOUS PARTICULARS
OF THE
Young Chevalier.

THO' many Attempts have been made, since the late Troubles in Scotland, to give some Account and Character of the Young Chevalier; every Man of common Sense must know, that it is impracticable to compleat any such Thing, agreeable to Truth; for, according to our old Proverb, *That is not to be spoken at all Times*; especially, in the Age we now endeavour to breathe in, which being so depraved and corrupt, that when Truth purely and only regards the Welfare of the Nation, it is most scandalously prohibited and discountenanced: So that it is inconsistent to think of having any full or genuine Narrative of that Gentleman's Motives and Behaviour, during his present Situation

Situation and Circumstances, till it appears in the Language of some other Country; for should it be said of him, in some Sort of Company, that he has no such thing as a cloven Foot, or any thing monstrous about him, it is *tantamount* to downright Disaffection; and by allowing him any one good Quality, tho' ever so just, it may be attended with some Inconveniency: However the little that can be said, in this short Treatise, shall be nothing but Truth, tho' not the whole Truth; that Part being as impossible, as it would be safe to take up the Challenge of the Champion of *England*, upon a Coronation-Day in Dispute of the new crown'd Prince's Right; and though in the common Phrase of our Country, we allow it right to give the Devil his due, that is not a sufficient Reason, at all times, for doing the like Justice to our Fellow Creatures; yet it is a melancholy Thing to any Man of the least Honour or Generosity, to hear Matters represented not as they are, but as People will, (right or wrong) have them to be; and all Justice, Candour and Honesty, shut out from the Generality of human Conversation. It is true, there are some moderate, unprejudiced Men, who scorn and
 abhor

abhor all scandalous Methods of Falshood and Defamation; but then they must undergo the Censure of hot-headed Zealots for being so, besides its being often of bad Consequence to them in their lawful Employments; which is a Misfortune that no other Nation in the World, except our own, labours under: It is very extraordinary, that any People can be so weak as to imagine, that personal Reflections, little mean Aspersions, or idle malicious Tales and Insinuations, should be any Support to a Cause, or deprive their Antagonists of the least Share of their intrinsic Merit; or that they should be so blind, as to think of getting the better in any thing, by Misrepresentation and Lies; which can produce nothing but Errors, and a mean Opinion of the Authors, in the Eyes of all impartial Men of Sense and Judgment: Speaking what is just of a Man, and allowing him the Character he deserves, is not approving his Cause; that is entirely his own Affair, in which he acts by the Approbation of his Conscience, and a firm Belief of Right in himself: And no Persons of Moderation or serious Reflection should ever vilify any Man's Character, on that account, any more than

than they ought to do that of the Person who opposes him, upon the very same Principles : In most Sort of Quarrels and Disputes, particularly Party ones, many People would act with greater Discretion and Prudence, to be a little cautious of passing Sentence ; for sincere well-meaning Men are often imposed upon, by artful plausible Stories and Inventions ; but as to the Plaintiffs and Defendants of all Kinds, they are so violent and eager that their sole Aim is Victory and Triumph ; and tho' Truth is the Pretence on both Sides, one must absolutely be in the wrong ; and much more must they be so, who join with either, for Fancy or Interest, without knowing any thing of the real Merits of the Cause : Interest and Power is very often to be shared among the Victors, which are Bribes and strong Biasses, that seldom fail of drawing a great many mercenary Votaries to the prevailing Party, who are always so forward to appear over zealous that they make it their constant Practice to calumnise and condemn all Mankind, who can't be as mean and base as themselves ; and, by degrees, they become malignant to all Civil Society : Many are the recent

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Instances,

Instances, that might be produced of this Nature; but, as that is not my present Design, I shall only confine myself to a few undeniable Facts concerning the Person, Behaviour, and Sufferings of the Young Chevalier, to the Time of his miraculous Escape, and Arrival at the Court of *France*, speaking of him as a brave Man, and a Gentleman only, abstracted from any other Title or Pretensions. In the Course of which I shall endeavour to avoid all kind of fulsome Exaggerations, as well as all indecent ungenerous Invectives; and, as no Part of this has yet appeared in publick, the Author imagines it cannot be disagreeable to any that can resolve to read and judge without Prejudice.

Charles-Edward Stuart, eldest Son to the Chevalier *de St. George*, so much talked of all over the World of late, was born upon the 20th Day of *December*, 1720, *English Stile*, being in other Countries the New Year's Eve; which made his unfortunate exiled Father, and the few Friends he had about him, look upon it as a joyful Beginning of the New Year; and it was remark'd as a Thing uncommon,

uncommon, that the Night of his Birth there appeared a most brilliant Star fixed to the Body of the Moon, and so continued till the Princess his Mother was safe delivered, to the surprise of Thousands who then saw it, and are still living: He is about six Foot high; his Shape and Limbs very handsome, and his Features the same; his Complexion is lively and beautiful; his Eyes are exceeding fine, and he always behaves with so much unaffected Sweetness of Temper, as well as an easy becoming Grandeur, that it renders him agreeable to all Sorts of People at first Sight; and that increases by his excessive Affability: His Constitution is perfectly good, and he is as able as most Men to bear Fatigue: He has a great deal of good Nature, mixed with a brave heroic Spirit, which are truly excellent Qualifications for a Soldier: He speaks most Languages; is very well acquainted with History; and, I believe no Body will deny his being a Philosopher in Practice; whereby he is the more capable of governing others, as well as himself, either in Prosperity or Adversity; and as to his Courage, that has been so sufficiently proved to the

World already, that it would be mere Tautology to mention its Particulars: He rides mighty well, and makes a fine Figure on Horseback, and scarce any Body can exceed him in Shooting: He is indefatigable in all Things, but never in a Hurry or Confusion; and insensibly gets the better of all that accompany him, without any visible Bustle or Pains: He delights much in an agreeable select Company, and can be as cheerful and gay, in such Intervals, as if each was his Equal: He loves plain Eating, and every Thing that looks like *English*; can smoak his Pipe, and drink Share of whatever falls in his Way, but prefers good Malt Liquor to most others: In a word, he can suit himself to any thing, and if the Laws were in his Favour, I question, whether he would not be thought as great a Man, and allow'd to inherit as many princely Virtues, as several that have been before his Time, and are now his Cotemporaries: But, as I have said before, it is a difficult Task to pursue this young Gentleman's Subject as it ought, when the least Thing that may be said of him, tho' ever so just, must undergo the Censure of many, who will believe

believe and allow nothing; but what squares with their own prejudiced Notions; and to propagate Truth among such, whether in the present Case or any other, it is almost as necessary to have every Circumstance sealed by a Sort of Miracle, as it was to support Religion, by the same means, when the *Christian* Doctrine was first planted; and it is certain, many Things, concerning his Enterprizes and Escapes, when thoroughly known, are so very extraordinary, that in another Age it may appear as much like Romance, as Truth; for Instance: How inconsistent will it sound to a future Generation, that this young Gentleman, at the Age of Four-and-Twenty, with *two Ships only*, one of which was disabled upon the Way, and could not proceed, with very little Money, a few Arms, and but six or seven private Friends to attend him, should attempt the Conquest of three Kingdoms, such as *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; and to succeed so well as to beat the King's Regular Troops with a Handful of Irregulars, who joined him at his first Landing in *Scotland*, above five hundred Miles from *London*; to make good his Way through *Edinburgh*,

Carlisle, and all other Towns and Places; and to penetrate into the Heart of *England*, within four Days March of the Metropolis: From whence again, when his Council were for it, tho' contrary to his own private Opinion and Inclination, he made so safe and regular a Retreat back, as scarce to lose a Man in marching about three hundred Miles into *Scotland*, notwithstanding there were above twenty thousand Regular Forces, besides many Thousands of Irregulars, in different Armies, to intercept and defeat him; and after this he faced about, engaged the main Body of the King's Army, and beat them at the memorable Battle of *Falkirk*: I say, who is it a hundred Years hence, that will believe thus much of this Story? Tho' we who are now living know it to be literally true, and also that whenever he engaged the King's Regular Troops he was inferior to them in Number with his Irregulars; and that at the first Battle of *Preston-Pans*, he had at least two to one against him. When he first landed in *Scotland*, some of his Friends being no way provided for such an Undertaking, nor so much as apprised of his coming, they advised him to return to *France*, at least

least till a more favourable Opportunity offered; but he declared against it, in as modest, tho' earnest Terms as he could; telling them, that if he might once get any tolerable Number of Friends together, he had great hopes of being joined by others, both in *Scotland* and *England*, as he chose rather to succeed by that Method, if possible, than by any other Assistance; believing it much more agreeable to all his Friends, as well as to him: And as he had thrown himself entirely into their Arms, and under their Protection alone, he hoped they would gratify him with that Opportunity of making some Trial of Success, and not suffer him to go back again without; when, if they did, nothing upon Earth could possibly give him so much Shagreen and Concern: All which Entreaties, with his most engaging Behaviour, prevailed upon those to whom he first appeared, to rise for him, which produced all that followed: And, tho' he was born and brought up so tenderly, in the excessive warm Climate of *Italy*, he underwent as many uncommon Hardships, and Fatigues, in the cold Climate of *Scotland*, and exposed himself as much, as the meanest Man
about

about him; lived in common as they did, and was generally the first, on all Occasions ready to jump in and wade through Waters and Moors, sometimes up to his Armpits, which added Life and Spirit to all that belonged to him. In the whole Course of his March from the *Highlands* to *Derby* and back, he never rode on Horseback, or in a Coach, forty Miles all put together, tho' he had the opportunity of doing both; but whenever he heard that any of the poor private Men were sick, or out of Order, he tenderly ordered his own Horses for them, did every Thing that could be thought of to comfort them, and always discovered a greater Concern for those about him, than for himself: He behaved in a most generous becoming Manner to the worst of his Enemies, whenever they were in his Power: treating them with as much Sweetness and Humanity, as if they had been Friends; and appeared more like one lamenting their Fate, than an injured Person resenting his own Wrongs; which must be allowed by all People, free from Prejudice and Partiality, to be the strongest Proofs of a truly great and good Mind, especially as it was often contrary to the

Opinions

Opinions of many about him, who took the liberty of assuring him, that the Lenity of his Family, as they called it, had been often barbarously rewarded, and that they feared he would find the same from many he had to do with; but no Arguments whatever could make the least Alteration in his pure Sentiments of Honour and Charity, or in his good Designs; adding, that let what would happen, nothing could afford him more Satisfaction of Mind, than to think of having treated his Fellow-Creatures with that Care and Compassion, which is due from all Men, to the meanest and worst of Enemies, more particularly in Times of Distress; and whether such a Gentleman-like Behaviour was worthy of Imitation, or not, it must ever merit Love and Admiration among all Men of Honour and Generosity, be their private Opinion in other Matters what it will. He was always ready and willing, upon the first Representation, to save all People and Places from Injury, tho' ever so much against his own Interest; and when the City of *Edinburgh* laid before him the Damage that would ensue, from attacking the Citadel, he at once desisted; and acted upon the same Principles

Principles in all other Affairs that required it, from the Beginning to the End of his Attempts; insomuch that no tyrannical oppressive Methods, which are the usual Concomitants of Usurpers, seems to have had any Place in his Breast; and however he may deserve that Title by Law, he acted like an entire Stranger to the Properties; for, instead of behaving as an outrageous Invader, with Fire and Sword, he rather appeared as one armed with Love and Mercy: What such a Man is ordained for must be left to that Power, which alone disposes all; but it is certain, that Providence seems to have been very liberal to him, in all his Trials and Disappointments, particularly after the Battle of *Culloden*. When the young Gentleman saw all lost, for that time, of which it's presumed he had an early Idea, he very judiciously, and with more Calmness of Mind and Temper than could be expected from one in his Condition, said,

“ Gentlemen, I am sorry for the Misfortune of this Day, but hope I may yet
 “ live to retrieve it; however, for the
 “ present, I beg that every one may take
 “ care of himself the best that he can,
 “ till we see whether any Succours ar-
 “ rive,

"rive, or there is a Possibility of joining
 "and rallying again: I shall endeavour
 "to take care of myself in common, but
 "must avoid every thing particular, for
 "fear of Discovery: So God direct us all
 "for the best." And thus they parted:
 A most melancholy Scene, and a severe
 Trial for him; and what a Magnanimity
 of Soul, and brave Resolution, must he
 have, to support himself under such a
 rapid Torrent of Calamities as appeared
 then at one View to threaten him? Left
 alone to shift for himself amidst Enemies
 of all Kinds: Surrounded with all manner
 of Difficulties: Likely to be betrayed by
 some; sure to be hunted from Place to
 Place by others; and a Stranger to the
 By-paths and Ways he must be obliged
 to wander through, as well as to the Lan-
 guage: Thirty thousand Pounds bid for
 his Life: Not the least Prospect of getting
 away, either by Land or Sea, the whole
English Army being in full Scent of him,
 and Ships at all Ports and Places, to inter-
 cept every Thing, that could either suc-
 cour him where he was, or favour his
 Escape; and no Provisions to be got for
 Money or Charity, but at the Hazard of
 his Life in asking for: No Friends to con-
 sult,

sult, or any Place to call at, where he could be sure of meeting with any: Knew not, but that every Person he saw might be the Man he had most reason to fear: All People upon the Wing to save themselves; Self-Preservation and sordid Interest, in full Career throughout the whole Country; and, in a word, all human Means of saving himself morally impossible: When all these Things, I say, are impartially considered; and that he should be able to support Nature and Health for near five Months, under such miserable Hardships, and at last to get off in Safety, who but an Infidel can dispute the Goodness of Providence in his Preservation? During his Wanderings, he has been often two Days and Nights at a time, and sometimes more, without eating Bread, or any other Refreshment than a Draught of Water; and was once so surrounded by his Enemies, for a Day and Night, as to be deprived of that small Happiness, tho' he was in sight of a fine Stream, but dare not stir out from where he lay concealed, for fear of being discovered; and it being most violent hot Weather, and quite open to the Sun, among burning Rocks, which dry'd and scorched him to Death, had no

a faithful Friend, who was then with him, crept out upon his Hands and Knees, at the utmost Hazard, and brought him his old greasy Bonnet full of that Water, he might have died away for want of it; and tho' he had good Reasons to think and observe, that the Water was not free from some living Fruits of Sweat and Distress, he thankfully accepted the Favour, and thought it a most delicious Draught. In roving from Place to Place, as he never dare remain long in any one, he frequently met with common Men of the different Party, that knew who he was; but instead of Insults, or the least Appearance of Danger, he found in them nothing but pure disinterested Generosity and Compassion, contributing every Thing in their Power to his Relief and Safety; which is convincing, that most Men are naturally honest, and inclin'd to Acts of Humanity, and Benevolence one towards another, especially in Times of publick Calamity; and that whenever they swerve from these wholesome and just Instincts of Nature, it must be the Effects of a bad Education, or by the wicked Example of others; too often of their Superiors, who set no Bounds to their avaritious corrupt

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Inclinations,

Inclinations, and make a mere Scoff and Ridicule of all Things, human and divine, that stand in Competition with their mercenary Views, and vicious unrestrained Passions; however, in all his Distresses, he never had the misfortune to meet with any of these first-rate Monsters, tho', as I have said before, he was frequently obliged to join in Company with several that were not of his Party, and who gave him to understand in plain Words, that they knew him well; but that he need not be under any Apprehensions from them; that they were above taking any Advantage of his Distress; and often directed him which Ways to take for his Purpose. He one Day fell in with five Men belonging to his Enemies, well armed; but being all along, in a very mean Dress, and a thorough Disguise, he had no notion of being known to any of them; so, after the usual Salutations among Travellers, being very faint and tired, and having eat nothing for two Days before, he asked them in a Sort of merry Way, "What Cheer they had?" To which they answered 'We have a few cold boil'd Potatoes and Salt, which, if you'll partake of, you are welcome to.' He thank'd them heartily,

heartily, and said, " It would be very acceptable, if they pleased : " And having some *Whisky* left in his Bottle, he insisted upon their taking a Dram with him : So they all sat down together, and regaled themselves upon the Pottatoes and his Liquor ; during which Time, among other Things, they asked him, ' Which Way he ' was going ? ' To which he gave them, what he thought a proper Answer ; when, very much to his Surprize, one of them said, ' Sir, you had better take some other ' Route, for you will not be safe in going ' that Way ; because you may be in Danger of falling in with some of the King's ' Troops, &c. ' To which he reply'd, with a chearful Air, to avoid Suspicion, " How can that endanger me ? I should " be glad to see them. " " O ! Sir," say they, ' You need not tell us that, for we ' ken you weel. ' " Why, pray who do " you take me to be ? " " In Troth, Sir, ' we ken you to be CHARLEY, ' which was what they called him in common, ' and we are sorry you are in so hazard- ' ous a Road, tho' we are not of your ' Party ; but we scorn to hurt you, and ' shall be proud to advise you for the best. ' " Well, Gentlemen," says he, " since it

" is so, I put my Confidence in you, and
 " frankly own I am the Person you take
 " me to be; and thrice happy in meeting
 " such noble generous Friends, instead of
 " Enemies, as I might first imagine; of
 " whose Favours I shall always retain the
 " most grateful Sense:" Upon which they
 travelled some time together, and by this
 Accident there happened something in his
 Favour so very extraordinary, that it can-
 not be related at present; but will be
 thought a little astonishing hereafter, when
 it comes to be publickly known.

He had with him for a time six of
 his own Party, all brave Fellows, and
 such as he could entirely depend upon in
 every respect; and having several Occasi-
 ons to consult them upon Ways and Means,
 not of raising Money, he called them his
 little Parliament, tho' only one of them
 could speak *Englisb*, who was Interpreter
 in all Debates; and being at one time quite
 environ'd in Dangers, with the Sea one
 Way, impassable Precipices and Rocks
 the other, three hundred of his Enemies
 in Front of him, and forty Men to guard
 a narrow Pass in the Rear; most of them
 in Sight, and sometimes so near that they
 could hear them speak; they began to
 think

think it almost impossible to escape much longer; but he, according to his usual Vivacity and Presence of Mind, exhorted them to be of good cheer; and asked them, "What they thought of fighting their Way through the forty Men, as they were well armed? That if they could approve of it, he would lead them; and, with his double Barrel Gun and Pistols, he would do the most he could, before he made use of his cutting Sword, and did not question their doing the same; and that by the sudden Surprise, and Confusion it would occasion, he believed they might make their Way through, &c." His little Parliament, as he called them, desired a short Time to consider upon so nice and great a Point; and soon let him know by their Interpreter, 'That they were ready and willing to follow him, in whatever he should think fit to attempt, only to take notice, that if any Thing happened to his Person, they would not be answerable for it, either to the King his Father, as they call'd him, or to their Country; but as to fighting thro' the forty Men, tho' they did not look upon it impracticable, considering his Resolution, they thought

' best to defer it, as Night was drawing
 ' on, and then endeavour to steal by in
 ' the Dark ; and if that failed, they would
 ' do as he proposed, not doubting Success.
 To which Opinion of his little faithful
 Council he readily acquiesced ; wherein
 they happily succeeded in the Night, tho'
 they passed so near the Enemies, as to hear
 some of them breathe, and others swear
 that nothing could prevent their having
 him in the Morning, as they were positive
 of his being within that Circle ; for there
 being a continual Search after him, when-
 ever the Spies had fixed him, as they
 thought, they gave immediate Intelligence
 of it, as was then the Case : However,
 here he was once more relieved from the
 Jaws of Death, to the great Surprize and
 Disappointment of those who thought his
 further Escape morally impossible ; but in
 a word, he has been often in as great Dan-
 ger as then, and in open Sight of his Ene-
 mies, tho' they could not get at him,
 either by means of Waters and Morasses,
 or other providential Incidents, of some
 kind, which most amazingly attended
 him. He had with him a long time a
 Lad, or Youth, of about eighteen Years of
 Age, of the *Lochiel* Clan, who proved
 faithful

faithful and affectionate to him beyond human Conception; he used to leave his Master concealed, and would go to buy or beg Provisions of any ordinary Kind that he could get, and has even ventured among the King's Troops for that Purpose, all to support his poor CHARLEY, as he called him; and when they have been quite reduced to one small Cake of Oatmeal, and knew not where to get another, he always very honestly shared it; and acted in every respect with as much or more Honour, Fidelity, and Affection to his Master, than I believe would have happened to him in the Hands of his *Chief Secretary*, or the first Lord of his Council; and what an indelible Infamy and Reproach must it be to others, of high Birth and Education, to hear of such a noble Constancy of Mind, and generous Behaviour in this poor Youth, and others mentioned in this small Tract, when they consider how little they make of betraying their best and dearest Friends, or of forfeiting their Trust, in every Circumstance of Life; and, at last, glory in becoming living Monuments of all Kinds of Villainy and Ingratitude. He embarked several Times in open Boats, wholly at the Mercy
of

of the Seas, in hopes of getting to some Place of Rest and Safety; but was as often prevented by tempestuous Weather and Storms, which, in the end, always turned to his Advantage; for, tho' sometimes it has brought them to the very Brink, as they thought, of being swallowed by the Waves, that has proved the Cause of his not falling directly into the Mouths of his Enemies, who have been waiting to intercept him: When the Boatmen on these Occasions, have been so tired and terrified, by the Violence of the Seas, as to appear a little surly and ill-natured, he has tugg'd hard at the Oars himself, till he has blistered and cut his Hands; has sung them a merry Song, told them a Story, and contrived every thing in his Power to please and divert them; but when he has found it all to no Purpose, and that they have been for putting in any where to land, tho' ever so improper, he has exercised his Authority so judiciously as soon to convince them of their Folly, and has brought them into better Temper; for he is allowed to be a very great Master of his own Passions, and to discern those in others so well, as to manage them with Success. He was obliged to take up with all Things,
good

good or bad, that fell in his Way; and has met with many unexpected Deliverances, some of which cannot be told without Danger of prejudicing certain Persons; and others not thoroughly known to any Body but himself: He found a faithful Fisherman, who proved of infinite Service to him on many Occasions, and never failed him in any thing that he required; and it is very certain, that the Fair Sex, who have ever an uncommon Feeling for Bravery and Greatness in Distress, have stood him in extraordinary stead, when nothing else could have saved him: And at other times the young Gentlemen have been as ready to sacrifice their own Lives, to save his; and have, for that purpose, thrown themselves into the open Ways of the Enemy, to delay their Pursuit, and favour his Escape; and some, who were taken for him, during the Times of the hottest Search, lost their Lives on that Account; while others were left as dead, of the Wounds they received; which made many so sanguine as to affirm, that he was absolutely killed, and the Glory of it given to some particular Persons; which Notion having strongly prevailed, made several cease such diligent Search after him, and
that,

that, among other providential Events, contributed very much to his Advantage and Safety. It was also reported, for a time, that he was drowned in endeavouring to get away; and at another time, that a small Vessel, in which he was, had been run down and sunk, by one that was in chace of him; so that one way or other lost he was for certain, and never to be heard of more; all which, happily for him, added very much to his Preservation. In his various Routs and Sojournments he often met with some of his faithful Friends, in his own melancholy Condition; roving about for Shelter, but could never have the Satisfaction of continuing long with them, for fear of being discovered; as well as for want of Provisions; and it is evident, he thought himself under a Necessity of tracing the most obscure Parts of the Country, with which a few only were acquainted, or he might have got off much sooner, as many Noblemen and Gentlemen, belonging to him, had done; but several Events since sufficiently manifest, that he could not be too cautious, considering the Transactions of certain Persons, at and about the Time of his fatal Defeat, when, too late, some begun
to

to perceive it a Thing predetermined. Several Ships were sent from different Ports of *France* round the Coasts of *Scotland*, to find him, who made all the Signals they could to the People on Shore, for that Purpose; but could not put in for the Men of War and Privateers, who lay in all Places to prevent them; notwithstanding which two Frigates arrived on the *Western* Coast, soon after the Battle, with a Remittance of Forty Thousand Pounds *Sterling*, and a Recruit of Arms, Ammunition and Provisions, which were all safely landed; and with these Ships there went away Lord *Perth*, his Brother Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Elcho*, and many others; but still the unfortunate young Chevalier was left behind, it not being known where to find him, tho' his *famous* trusty and *well-beloved* Secretary was on the Spot, well-knowing what was coming; and Thirty-five Thousand Pounds Part of the said Money, was paid into his *pure undefiled Hands*, for his Master's Use, of which we may reasonably presume he has taken as much care as of his Life; and as it over-balanced the Price set upon his Master's Head, no Body ought to be surpris'd that a Person of his *distinguished*
nice

nice Honour and Integrity, should incline to cease from his Labours, and endeavour to spend the Remainder of his Days in that perfect Peace and Tranquillity of Mind, which is always so inseparable from a calm, mild and good Conscience. In the midst of these happy Prospects, to the *memorable and most inimitable Secretary* the unfortunate young Gentleman his Master was frequently without Meat, or any Place to put his Head in; and what was more shocking to him than all, was forced to part with his faithful Friends one after another; among whom were Messieurs *Sheridan*, and *O'Sullivan*, the latter of which had the good Fortune to meet with a *Dunkirk* Vessel on the Coast, and they landed him safe, after many Dangers and Difficulties upon the Passage, at *Blackenbourg* near *Ostend*; not in *Ireland*, any more than Lord *Elcho* landed in *Norway*, as mentioned in a late erroneous imperfect Account, called, *The Young Chevalier*, &c. In the Month of *September* another Vessel arrived safe, on the *Western* Coast of *Scotland*, with some Officers, who went in quest of the young Gentleman, with a firm Resolution to find him, if living, or lose their own Lives in the Attempt; and they

they luckily put into a small Creek, within a few Miles of a Place where he then happened to be : Upon landing, they met a Gentleman of his Party, who was very cautious of answering them, till he had reason to believe, by some Circumstances, that they were Friends; but even then he only agreed to convey them a little way up the Country, in order, as it were, to enquire for him; which being agreed to, he conducted them, and at the proper Place they were introduced to him, who being soon satisfied what they were come upon, received them with all proper Marks of Affection, and rejoiced at his good Fortune in meeting them; while they, on their Parts, were in the greatest Transports to find him living and well, after the various circumstantial Reports, which had been spread to the contrary. Being now surrounded by a few faithful Friends, and his Ship so near, his Satisfaction began to increase; but nothing could compleat it so truly, as his having with him his justly great and valuable Friend, *Cameron of Lochiel*, and a few more of his Friends, who accidentally joined with him about that time;

not H when,

when, having this Prospect of a Deliverance for himself, and regarding their Safety as his own, he could not help looking upon it as an additional Instance of the Goodness of Providence to him and them. It also fell out, that the two *Barrisdales*, the Elder and Younger, happened to be just then in that Part of the Country, which is a little remarkable; they having, as it was confidently reported, entered into an Agreement with *somebody*, to deliver the young Gentleman up, at a certain Time; which he well knew, and of all their designed Treachery against him, tho' they little thought of it; but not being able to perform their Contract, they apprehended more Danger to themselves, than if no such Thing had been proposed, fearing it would rather be taken for temporising than any real Design; and finding that he was then likely to get off safe, and that all their Hopes were at an End, they begg'd Leave of the Chevalier to go along with him; in which he told them, they might please themselves: So they went on Board with the rest, who knew also of their former Intentions. And, as
soon

soon as they landed in *France*, they were both put under Confinement; which, as the young Gentleman is no way inclined to Passion or Cruelty, is a tolerable Proof of their Behaviour. In his Way to the Ship, with his Friends, he could not forget his usual Humanity, begging them to send different Ways, to find any that wanted to get away; and when he got to the Shore, he ordered the Captain to land as much Provisions and Liquor, as could possibly be spared, for the Use of all those that wanted it, or for others that might come that Way; and, in short, he continued there as long as he could, to perform these last Acts of Generosity and Goodness; which, considering the Hurry and Danger he was in, might have been forgot; and was quite excusable, had that been the Case. The Wind proving fair, they put off to Sea; and tho' they saw several Ships, had the good Luck to escape them all: When they came in Sight of the Coast, intending for *Brest*, a violent Storm arose, which they could no way weather; and that, which they thought unlucky, prevented their running in among some

Men of War, who lay near, and off that Harbour ; and must have taken them, had they not, by this means, changed their Course, and got into *Marlaix*, not to *Boulogne*, as has been said ; where he was received with all imaginable Marks of Distinction and Joy. After a short Time of Refreshment, he set out Post for *Paris*, in his old ordinary Disguise, *Highland* Dress ; where, being arrived, his Brother the Duke of *York*, as he is called there, was sent for ; and being come, the Mixture of Joy, Grief, and Surprize, that appeared between them, being the most affectionate Brothers, perhaps in the World, made the Scene too affecting to be described : And in which, his Enemies, were they not made of Adamant, must have taken some Share, had they been present to behold it. To see him in his mean, dirty, ragged Garbs, Weather-beaten, and changed in his Complexion and Countenance, for Want of Rest and the common Necessaries of Life ; several Parts of him scratched and torn with Bushes and Thorns ; and nothing about him but the strongest Marks of Hardship and Sufferings ;

Sufferings ; who is it, I say, that could behold so melancholy a Sight, without being affected by it ? Except such as are Strangers to every Thing but Barbarity and Cruelty. When Water and proper Things were brought to wash and refresh him, with clean Linen and Clothes to shift him all over, of which he stood in great need ; his Brother, in Surprise, asked him, ‘ How his Legs and Feet ‘ came to be in such a miserable ‘ Condition, with Cuts and Scratches ‘ thro’ his Shoes and Stockings ? ’ He answered him, smiling, “ Oh ! Sir ! You “ don’t consider that I was forced to be “ very saving of my Shoes and Stock- “ ings, not knowing where to get more “ when they were gone ; and when the “ Roads and Places I passed through “ were any thing tolerable, I pulled “ them off, and walked barefoot, to “ save them for trudging along in the “ Dark, and to use sometimes in the “ Day among the sharp Rocks and “ Craigs.” Which brought upon his Brother, as well as others, a fresh Flood of Grief, and occasioned him to say, “ That he thought, whoever was to “ know

“ know, and consider the Miseries and
 “ Disappointments, he had undergone,
 “ who was brought up so tenderly, and
 “ taught so early to believe and expect,
 “ that greater Things would fall to his
 “ Lot, might receive some Benefit by it
 “ in Misfortunes.”

After a few of these melancholy Intervals of Commiseration, he became a little more chearful and easy, when he had changed his Clothes and Linen; and the Company about him petitioned for the ordinary Things he had been stripp'd of; the least of which, tho' but a Button, was esteemed of uncommon Value, by way of *Memorandum*, &c. and without casting Lots for his Garments, they were shared among them, some whole, and others in Pieces. When it was known in *Paris* that he was safe arrived. People of all Ranks and Degrees were continually flocking to see him; and if their old Monarch, *Louis the Great* had been raised from the Dead, there could scarce appear more Joy, or greater Numbers of People crowd after him wherever he went: And, as for the Ladies, they coveted nothing more than an Opportunity

nity of subscribing half what they had in the World to do him Service. When he was a little recovered of his violent Fatigues, and had received the proper Compliments upon his Arrival, he went to *Versailles* to visit the King and Royal Family, where he was received with as much Affection, and high Esteem, as if he had been a Son of their own: There was a very numerous and splendid Court on the occasion; and the Queen, with all the Ladies at Court, being very curious to hear something of his Sufferings and Escapes, she impatiently laid hold of him; but, in answering her Questions, the Subject soon became too serious and affecting to be withstood; and her Majesty, with all that were present, burst into Tears, and continued so for a Time, lamenting the incredible Hardships he had suffered, and admiring the Hero, as they called him, who had been able to support himself under such a Torrent of Calamities, as he had been visited with; which nothing but perfect Bravery, and true Greatness of Mind could overcome.

Having

Having brought this unfortunate Gentleman into such kind compassionate Hands, and good Quarters, there I leave him for the present ; and shall only remark upon the whole, that it appears, by all Manner of Circumstances and Accounts, since, that whatever proved wrong and against his Interest, was acted contrary to his own private Opinion : He was for marching directly towards *London*, when he defeated General *Cope*, at first setting out ; but that was prevented by the *Highlanders*, and the rest, running home with their Plunder, according to their usual Custom ; and tho' he gained the Victory that Day, as it was, it is allow'd, that if his Advice had been wholly followed, not a Man could have escaped being killed or taken ; but after having given his own Reasons, tho' ever so good, he acquiesced to those of his Council, believing all to be well intended, and having a natural Abhorrence to every thing that seems positive or arbitrary ; tho', as Matters happened, many that were about him say, it had been better for him to have abided more by his own Judgment.

He

. He was very much against going back from *Derby*, was rather for striking into *Wales*, hazarding a Battle, or any thing else ; and never appeared under so great a Concern, as when that was determined by his Chief General, Lord *George*, &c. quite contrary to his Inclination, and his Opinion, in the Debates about it : However, he endeavoured to comfort himself with the Hopes of meeting with a Reinforcement in his Way back, by means of Lord *John Drummond*, who landed from *France*, with above a Thousand brave Regular Troops, all Sorts of Arms, Artillery, Ammunition and Money ; and was joined at his Landing by above Two Thousand more ; so that if that Gentleman had done his Duty, in following as fast as he ought, or might have done, with such an additional Force, it must necessarily have proved of extraordinary Advantage, in Point of Strength, as well as by adding fresh Life and Spirits to those that were gone before ; especially, if they had met them upon their Retreat : But nothing of this Kind happened, or was attempted ;
which

which has given room to every Body of common Understanding to look upon them as a very useless Corps, and no way answering the End of their being sent. The Chevalier was for pursuing his Victory at *Falkirk*, but was overruled in that also: He was entirely against the King's Army passing the *Spea*, but that was suffered, as well as all the rest: He was for attacking the Duke in his Camp, the Night before the Battle of *Culloden*, in which he was likewise opposed; and the next Day, when they did engage, some Thousands of his Men, who had been ordered another Way by his General Lord *George*, never came up; which, with every thing else that proved fatal to him, was contrary to Orders or Expectation. There are many other Instances of Design, Neglect, or Disobedience, call it which you will, for one of the Three it must be; but those already mentioned are sufficient to shew, that either some about him were grossly mistaken, or that all of them were not over-righteous: Of which the Readers may judge, as they think proper, from the
few

few real Facts that lie before them. The Author could be more particular as to Names and Places, as well as many other Things; but that not being in his Opinion necessary, and that he has no Design either to prejudice the Living, or traduce the Dead, he chuses to avoid it.

To conclude therefore, it is presumed, that no Man of Candor and Generosity, can disallow this unfortunate young Gentleman's having a very nice, severe Task upon his Hands, from the Beginning to the End of his Undertakings; and that he ought to have uncommon Parts, as well as excellent Talents in pleasing, to give Content, under his Circumstances, to such a Number of different Nations and Tempers, as he had to do with; yet it appears, that he managed so well among them all, as to leave none any just Reasons of Complaint: And, if common Justice be not a Crime, it may be truly said of him, That he shewed an Affiduity in good Actions, Moderation in his Expectations, Humility in his Carriage, and forgiving
of

of his Enemies ; the Commemoration of which, in others may, or ought to be highly instructive to our Friends, under all Denominations, without any Distinctions whatsoever.



APPENDIX



APPENDIX

Concerning the

Preliminary Articles.

AND

Some Observations upon them, no way unworthy of Consideration.

HAVING towards the Conclusion of the foregoing Dialogue just touch'd upon what Kind of a Peace we might expect, if any ; and the Preliminary Articles being since sign'd by the Ministers of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and the States-General, I cannot conclude this small Pamphlet, without saying a little more on what has occur'd since that *great* and *salutary* Point has been so *wonderfully* brought about ; which all the World must allow, by what is said of those Ar-

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ticles,

ticles, to be full as *great* a Master-piece
 of our Politicks, after the many Millions
 and Lives that have been lost, as that of
 our entring at first into the War on the
 Continent. As to the Contents of the
 Articles, they seem to be still a Secret, at
 least to us at home, tho' there have been
 various Accounts and Conjectures con-
 cerning them, and perhaps most of that
 without Foundation ; yet all People that
 seem to have any regard for the real Wel-
 fare and Happiness of their Country, in-
 cline to fear that poor *England*, who ge-
 nerally pays the Piper, must, on her Part,
 deliver up *Cape Breton*, and all other Con-
 quests that has, or may happen abroad,
 before the final Conclusion of a Peace ;
 as well as *Gibraltar* and *Portmahon* : And
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Sides, from the Hands of our Enemies; and whereby they will for ever after be enabled, not only to prejudice us in our Trade, but also to annoy us in our Shipping, and break again with us upon very little pretence, whenever they think proper; being then sensible that we have none of those useful Resources left to succour us; but notwithstanding all these Surmises and Reports, for as yet I cannot believe them any thing else, let us hope that it is impossible any such Things should be complied with, on any Pretences or Considerations whatsoever; or that any *English* Ministry, under his present gracious Majesty, can ever enter into the actual Commission of what appears to every Body, without Exception, so apparently destructive and dishonourable to *Great-Britain*, and so highly advantageous to her Enemies: Let us therefore, I say, hope that the Issue of this Congress may prove more just and favourable, especially as his Majesty's Presence on the Continent was thought necessary, without doubt, for that Purpose only; and we ought to remain fully satisfied, that nothing can promote our Interest

ticles, to be full as *great* a Master-piece of our Politicks, after the many Millions and Lives that have been lost, as that of our entring at first into the War on the Continent. As to the Contents of the Articles, they seem to be still a Secret, at least to us at home, tho' there have been various Accounts and Conjectures concerning them, and perhaps most of that without Foundation; yet all People that seem to have any regard for the real Welfare and Happiness of their Country, incline to fear that poor *England*, who generally pays the Piper, must, on her Part, deliver up *Cape Breton*, and all other Conquests that has, or may happen abroad, before the final Conclusion of a Peace; as well as *Gibraltar* and *Portmahon*: And if that should really prove to be the Case, as is strongly suggested, I think it's too much for us at present to dread, without knowing of a Certainty, that it must be our Fate: When, on the other hand, we have nothing to expect in return that can be equivalent to the giving up those important Places; which once parted from can never be retrieved, but must always remain as so many bitter Thorns in our Sides,

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more at this nice and critical Conjunction; but more particularly, when he is followed by one of the most *able* Ministers, and of the longest standing, that ever yet attended him; upon whom we ought also, in Gratitude, to believe that nothing could prevail to undertake crossing the Seas, against which, by some Instinct in Nature, he has always had the greatest Dread, but that of the Good and Glory of his Country; in the serving of which, should any Thing extraordinary happen to him, we may for the Reason before us, and that brave *Roman* Resolution which he has now taken, justly compare him to the great *Marcus Curtius*, in the War of the *Gauls*: “ When a Gulf appearing
 “ in the Midst of the publick Place,
 “ which they could not fill up by any
 “ Manner of Means; and the *Augurs*
 “ being consulted upon it, declared that
 “ it would never close again till the most
 “ precious Thing in *Rome* was thrown
 “ into it: This noble *Roman*, for the
 “ Good of his Country, voluntarily
 “ mounts his Horse, leaps into it all
 “ armed as he was, and the Gulf im-
 “ mediately closed up.” I remember, it
 was

was whispered for a long Time, before the Season for opening this Campaign, that we were going upon one of the most extraordinary and desirable Expeditions, that had been, or could ever be undertaken ; the Success of which was scarce to be questioned, as nothing had before been carried on with such Secrecy, or better concerted ; and I have heard some Gentlemen, both of the Army and Navy, say, that the Preparations made for it rendered it in a manner invincible, and that the whole Fleet and Troops for that purpose were compleatly ready many Weeks before the Allied Army were jockey'd and surpris'd by the *French*, in the Investiture of *Maestricht* ; and sure if such a Blow had been given, before the *French* entered the Field, or we had been thus outwitted by their Forwardness, and the good Management of their Generals, it could not have failed of adding considerable Weight to our Negotiations, at the then expected Congress of *Aix* : On the contrary, the *French*, at first setting out, baffled all our Schemes, if we had any, stole upon us the Siege of this important Place, without any kind of Op-

position, before our Armies, tho' all paid for before-hand, could be got together; and immediately upon this sudden and unexpected Event, the Allies, or somebody, as it is reported, did as suddenly, as all the rest happened, desire a Cessation of Arms, which was entered into; and then the Preliminaries, such as they are said to be, were soon sign'd, as before-mentioned: Now, if the first Overtures for all this was made by us, after the *French* had gained that great Point of us without a Blow, nobody of common Reason ought to be surpris'd, that it should encourage our Enemies to be so exorbitant in their Demands; and is it not natural to think that our Forwardness to enter into their Measures was too plain an Indication of our Necessities, or Distress? Which, in the Opinion of many brave honest Men, had been better concealed, as long as possible, or while we had twenty Men of War in the World to depend upon; especially as the Remedy, by what we are yet given to understand, seems to be full as bad, or worse, than the Disease, provided we are to part with these important Places, which has cost us so much Blood and Treasure; and, if once lost,
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can never more be recovered. Had *England* pushed the Successes, which Fortune, at last, began to favour us with by Sea, she might have been sure of coming to a much better Market next Year, let what would have happened this Campaign on the other Side the Water, that is with regard to her own Interest; for I don't pretend to undertake that of her numerous Dependants on the Continent, with whom it is to be wish'd she had never had any Concern; and had all their Countries been destroyed this Year, *Great Britain*, as such, by making use of, and improving her natural Strength by Sea, and that only, could in the worst of Times, have procured to herself more lasting, honourable and advantageous Terms, than can possibly be the Issue of what now seems to be depending: As to the ceasing all Hostilities, at present, by Land and Sea, nothing could ever have answered the Purposes of the whole *French Nation* so effectually, in every Respect, whether a Peace ensues, or the War continues: Pray, were they not in a manner starv'd, for want of Bread? Did not the People in several Capital Towns

Towns begin Insurrections, or dangerous Tumults? And had their Armies continued in the Field, and we have taken due Care to prevent their being relieved with our Corn, would not this Distress and Dissatisfaction have daily increased? Had we not several Squadrons of brave Ships, well appointed, and all gone to take and destroy several of their Colonies abroad, and to prevent their Fleets both from attempting new Voyages, and returning home with their Cargoes already taken on Board, or to be shipp'd? Were they not thus beset on every Side? And had they any Ships left to oppose us? Were not the *Russian* Troops, so long talked of, and for which we had paid so large a Sum, in full March to assist us? And, as every Thing here mentioned was so, and paid and provided for by the Supplies so chearfully granted, had it not been quite as prudent to wait the Issue of all these noble Prospects, as the Expences were already paid, and that we were in no want of Money to carry us through what was intended, and that by laying it all aside, we are not like to be a Farthing in Pocket? Instead of which,

which, by entering into the present Measures, before these Trials had been made, we have by one Dash of a Pen destroyed all our Hopes, given our Enemies Time to concert other Methods, and have put every Thing entirely into their Powers, that we before intended to deprive them of; therefore, let none be surprised that *France* should at once agree to a Proposal for a Suspension of Arms, and signing Preliminaries, when, by so doing, they frustrate all that we designed to prejudice them in, and at the very same time, and by the same means, provide themselves with every Thing they want, in case they cannot, or do not think it their Interest to agree to our Proposals at last, or rather our Condescensions. We have begun to call home our Ships, and discharge our Seamen: They are beginning to repair their Navy, buying up Ships wherever they can find them: They are getting home their large Fleets in Safety, filling their Magazines with Provisions and Stores, and doing every thing proper to qualify them to begin with us a-new whenever it may best answer their Views; the

the Consequences of which, in case of a Disagreement, at the End of these Conferences, may prove more fatal to *England* than all that has yet happened ; as many, that are now concerned, may, for very obvious Reasons, take care of their future Proceedings, when they ought to know how difficult it may prove for us, after our many Disappointments, to support and supply them with Money any longer.

I have observed in most Occasions of Dispute on publick Affairs, since the Death of *Queen Anne*, that all our Misfortunes, of every Kind, tho' visibly brought upon us by our own wicked Measures, have been at once attributed to the Peace of *Utrecht* ; but, pray, admitting that to be the worst Peace that ever *Great Britain* entered into, to whom is it we must place all the unfortunate Things that have happened to the Nation since that Time, with the many Millions we have run in Debt, tho' in Times of Peace, as well as the insupportable Load of Taxes that we now labour under ? And what is it that shall be said of those, who may agree
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to what is, at this time, supposed to be in Agitation? I think it is impossible for any Body to say more on that Head, or to answer such Questions better, than by presenting the Readers with some Words of that truly great Man the late Duke of *Ar——le*, in his memorable Speech upon the State of the Nation in the Year 1740, wherein he says,

“ **T**HE Treaty of *Utrecht*, my Lords,
 “ is a Measure that we have been
 “ often told is the Source of all the Incon-
 “ sistencies that appear in our Conduct
 “ for these last five and twenty Years.
 “ My Lords, I had the Honour of sit-
 “ ting in this House at that Time, and
 “ to have some Share in the Successes
 “ that might have entitled us to a much
 “ better Treaty; I am very sensible it
 “ was not a good Treaty, and when it
 “ came to be considered by the House,
 “ no Lord spoke with greater Freedom
 “ on the Occasion than I did. At the
 “ same time, my Lords, my Opposition
 “ to it could not proceed from any Dis-
 “ satisfaction, or ill Will that I could
 “ bear to those who concluded it. I
 “ lived

“ lived on good Terms, nay, had perso-
 “ nal Friendships with several who had
 “ a large Share in the Negotiations that
 “ brought it about; but I opposed it,
 “ because I thought it might have been
 “ better, and because it gave up many
 “ Advantages that we might have then
 “ justly claimed: But, my Lords, bad
 “ as it was, I don’t think you have
 “ made a better since; and had even
 “ the Advantages which the Nation
 “ gained by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, been
 “ improved by the next Ministry, had
 “ they made use of their Power in
 “ cementing the short-liv’d Misunder-
 “ standing that soon after broke out
 “ among our Allies, and thus depriving
 “ *France* of all the Means of retrieving
 “ her Power upon these Differences,
 “ you might, notwithstanding all that
 “ then happened, have gone on from
 “ Glory to Glory, till you had fixed
 “ the Balance of Power unalterably in
 “ your own Hands. But, my Lords,
 “ the succeeding Ministry took no warn-
 “ ing from the Misconduct of their Pre-
 “ decessors; they took no care to avoid
 “ treading in their Footsteps, tho’ the
 “ Ruin,

" Ruin, to which they led, was so clear-
 " ly and so evidently pointed out ;
 " they fell into a Train of foolish Ne-
 " gotiations, which disobliged and de-
 " tached your best Friends from your
 " Interests, and which gave your na-
 " tural Enemies an Opportunity of re-
 " trieving all they had lost. They
 " adopted a Maxim, my Lords, that
 " any, even the most dishonourable
 " Peace, was preferable to a War ; and
 " by their inviolable Adherence to this
 " Maxim, they have led you into all
 " that Discredit, I had almost said
 " Scandal, that has come upon you
 " from all Quarters. This Situation, my
 " Lords, is the more dreadful, as it is
 " attended with no Security. We have
 " negotiated ourselves out of all Reputa-
 " tion ; and tho' we have been doing
 " nothing but forming Alliances, and
 " making Treaties for these twenty
 " Years past, we have not at this Day
 " one Ally in the World, nor one
 " Treaty that, at this time, stands us in
 " any Stead. My Lords, I appeal to
 " Facts : Where are your Allies ? Have
 " you received the least Assistance from

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" any

“ any Power in *Europe*, since you entered into this War? Or, is there any Appearance of their declaring in your Favour?”

Here you have the free and open Sentiments of that brave Soldier, and Statesman, the late Duke of *Ar—le*, so long as eight Years ago, grounded upon Facts, as he assures us; and, it may be very reasonably presumed, from the Nature of Things at this time, that if he had been still living, he would have thought our present Condition and Situation abundantly more deplorable. And this noble Lord, at that time, was not singular in his Opinion; but what has it all availed, or to what purpose has been all the elaborate Speeches and Remonstrances that have been made for such a Number of Years past, against the Measures that have been so absolutely pursued, contrary to the true Interest of the Nation, as all the Events manifestly prove at this Day? What is it but wrong Measures, that could reduce us to what we are come to? Or, that could bring us to the Brink of that dangerous Precipice, which we now seem to hang over? And

is

is there one independent Person in the Kingdom, who was qualified for so doing, that has not all along opposed such Destructions, and pointed out the fatal Consequences that must inevitably attend them. Nay, is there scarce any, who have had the Management of Affairs, that have not, first or last, within these thirty Years and upwards, before they came to be in Power themselves, exclaimed, in like manner, against the very Things which they have since endeavoured to support, by every Means and Art in their Power? Ay,—and for which they have been coupled with the Disaffected as all in the Opposition have been called at one time or other, and whenever they opposed any Thing, tho' ever so destructive, if proposed by a certain Sett of Men; but as to the noble Lord, whose Opinion I have just quoted, in regard to our Treaty making, &c. I believe no Body dare in his time, charge him with any Thing of that Kind, as no Man had ever given more useful, or stronger Proofs to the contrary; but yet that was no reason that he ought not, and did not oppose certain wicked Measures that seemed to him against the

real Interest of *Britain*, from whatsoever Quarter they might be introduced, or whomsoever they might be to gratify; and yet I shall not take upon me to say, that even this very great Man always, and upon every Occasion in his Life, acted with the same Constancy, and pure Disinterestedness, as towards the latter End of his Time; however, let us think, and hope, that he would have done so, had he sooner found out his Error, and had seen the same Necessity for acting, which is doing him all the Justice in my Power at present; and happy would it be for poor *England*, tho' ever so late, that others should follow that noble Example of departing from their Errors, rather than glory in the Pursuit of them.

In the midst of all our unhappy Measures and Miscarriages, as well as under that most heavy Load of Debts and Taxes which we labour, we have the Happiness to behave with that Duty and Condescension, which all good and faithful Subjects ought to do as long as they are able; and that alone ought to be the strongest Motive, out of common Gratitude, to relieve us; for tho' we are as sensible of
our

our Burdens, as our Neighbours the *Dutch*, thank God, we live under a more happy and wholesome Form of Government, from whose Laws we can never swerve of ourselves, and God forbid that any Miseries, how great soever, should put Men upon such wicked unwarrantable Proceedings, as we now daily read of among them; but it is a little astonishing, that, by any such Means, they should be in the least likelihood of being reliev'd; and no other Country can, I think, look upon it as a desirable Precedent; but, I am sure, we never received any Good from that Quarter in our Lives. If we do but consider, after what is now broke out among them, we ought not to be surprized at their Forwardness, any more than at that of the *French* to sign the Preliminaries; for tho' they have stifled it all along, they have had nothing but private Tumults and Caballing among them, ever since that of a Stadtholder: That Choice begun it, and so it has continued; and had the War continued also, till now that their Designs are come to a Ripeness, which we may presume was dreaded or foreseen, every Body may easily judge

Judge of the Consequences; and for the same Reasons let us never imagine tho' *Great Britain* was to stand out, as we ought, and not agree to the exorbitant Demands of our Enemies, but that our good *Hogan Mogan* Friends will take special Care of themselves, especially if the Mob insist upon it, as we may very justly conclude they will now, in order to perfect the Work they have begun, that of having their Taxes taken off; and by seeming at present to comply with doing so, by the Power of the Mob, is it impossible but that may be a Contrivance, in order to favour their other Designs, and to give them the better Pretence to disengage themselves from their former Incumbrances? For I don't find one Syllable mentioned, in any of the Tumults or Insurrections of late, either concerning *French* Emissaries, or *Roman Catholicks*, tho' they have such Numbers among them of their own Country, and Subjects; so that this seems to be all pure *Dutch* Proceedings, and nothing else; of which, by *Experience*, we ought to have a great Opinion, as *Englishmen*. A great deal more might be said

said on this Subject ; but having spun out this Affair longer than I at first intended, I only beg leave to recommend the preserving a perfect Harmony among ourselves at home ; and, in order to it, let us exhort our Ministry, and all that are intrusted with our Properties, to prevent every Thing in time that can possibly create Uneasinesses among the People, from any Commissions or Omissions of our own, as nothing else can be so dangerous ; and as our Ease and Safety is thus in our own Power, we can never be too much or too often cautioned to secure it, by acting entirely for the Honour and Advantage of our own once happy Island, preferable to every other Consideration ; of which there is, at this Crisis, an ample Opportunity of giving the most evincing Proof, &c. &c. &c.

F I N I S.



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